agreeable reading, from "Vasari" downward, and Mr. Timbe will find curious gleanings respecting all the Shove-named brothers of the brush.

-The Bampton Lectures have attracted unusual attention since they have been preached by men of the caliber of Mesers Mansell and Rawlinson. The new series for the present year is entitled "Sunday-its origin, history, and present observance considered in eight sermons, by the Rev. J. A. Harden, preacher to the Honorable Society of Gray's Inn."

-Mrs. Austin, the accomplished translator from the German, has in press the posthumous writings of her husband, the late Prof. Austin; and Mr. Murray will shortly publish "Trestise of General Jurisprudence, or Philosophy of Pure Legislation, including a new edition of the Province of Jurisprudence Defined," the chief work that Prof. Auetin published in his lifetime, and now out of print.

-Mr. John Forster is continuing his Studies of the Commonwealth period of English History, and now appounces uniform with his lately-issued "Arrest of the Five Members, "the" Debates on the Grand Remon-Strance, November and December, 1641, with an Introductory Essay on English Freedom under the Plantagenet and Tuder Sovereigns." 1 volume.

-T. O. H. P. Burnham of Boston announces a History of the Council of Nice, by Dean Dadley. From the table of contents, we presume the work will be full and minute.

-" The Great Sahara, or Wanderings South of the Atlas Mountains," by H. B. Tristram is the promising title of a new book of travels, among the late English announcements."

ART ITEMS.

-English artists who are ambitious of becoming Boyal Academicians are obliged to enter their names as candidates for associate Academicians before they can be admitted to the full honors of an R. A. There are now among the ap licants for the present year fortytwo painters, twelve sculptors, thirtsen architects, and Bix engravers; and among these applicants are names of artists that have been for many years familiar to us on this side of the Atlantic-such as R. Ansdell, Marc Anthony, F. Leighton, I. Sant, Solomons, Owen Jones, T. H. Wyatt, T. Laudseer, &c That ariists like these should be applicants for admission to the Royal Academy as associates shows what a numerous body the artists of England have become.

-It has been decided by the committee appointed for the purpose of making arrangements for erecting a monument in honor of the historian Hallam, to erect a statue. Certain prominent English sculptors have been invited to enter into competition for a design, but two of those who were asked, Messrs. Woolner and Foley, have refused. -A fine art exhibition on a very comprehensive and

liberal scale is to be opened at Brussels on the 15th of August, the present month. Foreign artists have been invited to send their works to it.

-The Life of Sir Martin Archer Shee, the late President of the Royal Academy, by his son, has just come out in London, and like all the lives of idustrious fathers written by their sons and daughters which have recently appeared, it is very badly done. Though Byron wrote in his "British Bards and Scotch Re-Viewers'

And here let Shee and genius find a place, Whose pen and pencil yield an equal grace

yet the efforts of both his pen and pencil are now alike nearly forgotten, though he has been but ten years dead. Whatever else he might have been, Shee was not a genius. The Saturday Review says of the Life:" We have not recently seen a more stilted, bombastic, or inflated style than that in which Mr. Shee has written his father's life. A pleutiful use of Italics, extreme verbosity puts, painfully elaborated, the perpetual recurrence of French words, and a constant recourse to the worst artifices of the penny-aliner, are its most conspicuous features. Still graver faults are a degree of bad taste that is nearly, and a habit of fulsome and indiscriminate adulation of great people, which makes its pages almost unreadable." would be well for fathers, who have any cause to believe that their lives are in danger of being written after their death, to forbid their sons and daughters from undertaking the work. The children of Haydon and Leslie had the good sense to select a competent stranger for the duty of compiling the biographies of their fathers, and it would have been better for the memory of Shee if his family had done the same.

-We have not in this country, we believe, any collection of original drawings that is sufficiently large to be called respectable. If there should be, we hope that some industrious explorer of the Wynne bago tribe will unearth them, and give the public an account of them. We know of a few good original drawings scattered in various pertfolios, but not enough in one place to be called a collection. In England, there are a good many collections of very great value. The drawings left by the late Sir Thomas Lawrence cost their collector \$200,000 and were sold, after his death, for very large sums. The British Museum has recently purchased 134 of these drawings, most of them pen and ink, for which they paid \$12 000. Among them were drawings and sketches by Masaccio, Lorenzo di Credi, Fra Bartolommeo, Perugino, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Parmigiane, Correggio, Haus Holbein, Rubens, Rembrandt, and Andrea Mantegna. They were purchased to render still richer the very valuable collection of drawings which the Museum already possessed. What treasures of art might not New-York possess if only a tithe of the money wasted by our City Fathers in Japanese entertainments were expended in objects of permanent value for the improvement of the people

-In mentioning the portraits of the Governors in the City Hall last week, we might have enumerated the portraits of other Governors, which are the property of the city, and which decorate the rooms of some of our public buildings. At Bellevue Hospital Alms-House, which are not the least valuable of the art-treasures of the city; among them are portraits of the late Isaac Townsend and of Mr. E. C. West, the present Surrogate, by Elliott, and a very fine head of Mr. D. aper, by Huntington.

-What was said by Mrs. Dawson Damer of the French people, may be said with equal truth of French pictures, viz., they are either to be leved or hated. There is no middle course for them. Those who wish to see what is really lovable in French art, should look at the pictures of cotemporary artists—at the Troyons, Freres, Bonheurs, Jeromes, Trayers, and Merles. It is hard to believe that such sweetness, tenderness, truthfulness, and conscientions love for the beautiful, could be the natural growth of the school of art which flourished under the first Empire, and under the Bourbons. One of the most delicious pictures that we have seen from the easel of Troyon, has lately been exhibiting in the small gellery of Got pil & Co., ia Broadway, and may be there still. It is a small canvas, representing some sheep and a landscape, imbuod with morning light.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE AD-VANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

From Our Own Reporter. Newvort, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1860 The Association finally adjourned yesterday. My letter left Prof. Barnard speaking after Prof. Alexauder had given his very interesting account of the successes of the Labrador Expedition. Prof. Barnard spoke of the auroras and icebergs seen by the Expedition the scanty vegetation, the immense numbers of loose boulders and the variety of animal life, except

Dusketoes, which were very plenty.

Prof. Alexander added that a little bird, unknown to them, sang out in the middle of the gloom of the sclipse a song as sweet as a nightingale. He also alinded to the magnetic variations, which will be made the subject of careful study by Prof. Bache and his

Resistants of the Coast Survey.

Prof. Alexander then gave his address as retiring

President of the Association. He commenced with the aphorism of Bacon, that it is not less true in this human kingdom than in God's kingdom of heaven that no man shall enter into it except he becomes first like a little child. Throughout his address Prof. Alexander insisted on the necessity of this child-like freedom from bent and prejudice if we would really advance the cause of a ience or any other.

Dr. Gould was appointed a Committee to report to the next meeting on the history and present state of the application of telegraphic methods to astronomical observation and to the determination of longitude.

Prof. Wm. B. Rogers was invited to give a lecture on the present state of the theory of binocular vision, and Prof. Newberry to lecture on the Fossil botany of the United States.

Prof. Bache of the Committee on Weights and Measures reported that nothing definite had been done, and he was continued with power to open correspondence A number of Committees were discharged. Capt. Hunt of the Abbreviating Committee reported "An Assn. Sci." as the abbreviation of the title of the Asso ciation. Prof. Bache of the Committee on Dr. Hayes' Expedition reported the facts known to the readers of THE TRIBUNE Prof. Chanvenet Chairman of the Committee on the Second Expedition, to determine the Solar parallax, reported no progress, and the Committee was discharged.

The nenal votes of thanks to the officers of the meetng, the c ty authorities, the Local Committee, and the Railroad and Steamboat Companies were then passed,

and the Association adjourned. Most of the members left last night. After the delivery of his address, the news of the serious illness of his wife was communicated to Prof. Alexander, and he left immediately for Princeton.

I omitted to state that the visit to the Fort on Saturday was the means of the discovery, by Prof. Wm. B. Rogers, of a fossil bone, apparently a fore-arm, in the Portland stone there found. On Monday morning, the Professor, in company with Mr. Wm. P. Blake, took casts of it, and fac-similes of it will soon be placed before the learned men in ancient bones. This is th rock in which Mr. Barratt of Middletown, who was jested with so by the Standing Committee on Wednesday, claims to have found his great discoveries.

I must not close without expressing my obligations to Mr. W. M. Wilcox, agent of the Shore Line Railroad, through whose kindness I have been enabled to present the more interesting of the proceedings of the Association one day in advance of other New-York

COMMENCEMENT AT AMHERST COL-LEGE.

Correspondence to The N. Y. Tribune.

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 8, 1860. The Commencement exercises began on Sunday with the Baccalaureate by President Steams. His subject was, "The Motives which should Govern a Christian Student in the Choice of a Profession." A larger audience was in attendance than on any previous Baccalaureate occasion.

On Monday evening the exercises of "Prize Declamation" came off in the village church. Prizes were awarded as follows: First prize, Freshmen-S. G. Lapham, Canardaigua, N. Y.; second do., W. G. Thempson, Lancaster, Pa. First prize, Sophomores-A. A. Knight of Ware, Mass.; second do., J. Oramel Peck of Newborv, Vt.

There were ten contestants in all. The house was rowded, and the music good. This is the most popular exercise of the week.

After the prize speaking, the Sophomore Class repaired in procession-with music and fireworks-to the American House, where the festivities of Biennial were duly celebrated.

On Taesday merning, the Amberst branch of Phi Beta Kappa held their annual business meeting. Prof. Snell was chosen President for the ensuing year, and Prof Crowell, S-cretary. Charles Sumner was elected

orator for the next year.

The Alpha Delta Phi Society held their Convention The Alpha Delta Phi Society held their Convention here this year, and on Tuessay afternoon the exercises were introduced by an address from the Rev. Joseph P. Thompson of New-York. The Rev. Dr. Storre of Brooklyn offered prayer, and the Hon. Herace Maynard introduced the speaker.

The address discussed self-culture in the various departments of literature as distinct from and superadded to the educational discipline of the academy and college. It was a heautiful production, overflowing with classical and historical allusions. About 75 delegates for different colleges are present at the Convention.

from different colleges are present at the Convention, and with the solemnities attending the dedication of a new and handsome hall everything promises well for

successful meeting of this time-honored society.

In the evening the Society of Inquiry was addressed by Dr. F. D. Huntington. His subject was the religious by Dr. F. D. Huctiegton. ion of Christ, its truth and perpetuity. It was written for the occasion, and was fully equal to the high expecwhich had been raised with regard to this part

of the Commencement.

On Wednesday morning the Alumni Association held their annual meeting. The Hon. Horace Maynard was chosen President for the ensuing year.

The necrol gical list showed only three deaths for the jast year, viz.: Alonzo A Gray, the Rev. J P. Field of Marlborough and Henry Shipley of San Fran-

cis.o.
Si ceches were made by Mr. Maynard, Presidents
Steams and Felton, Judge Kellogg of Vermont, and Preceded by Gilmore's Band of Boston, the Alumni

proceeded to the church to listen to an address from Pres. March of Lafayette College, Pa. His subject was Language."
This afternoon we are to have an address from This afternoon we are to have an address from Horace Maynard on "Political Education," and the annual reunion of the Literary Societies; this evening a concert by Gilmore's Band, and meetings of the secret societies; and to-morrow the exercises of Com-

NEW-YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

mencement proper.

SCHENECTADY, August 8, 1860. The fifth annual Convention of the New-York State Association of Sabbath School Teachers is now in procress in this city. The delegations are very large, and the meetings crowded and enthusiastic.

The Hon. Alonzo C. Paige of Scheneclady was chosen President.

There was a large public meeting last evening. The annual report of the State Secretary was given by Mr. H. Brewster. He reported returns from 37 counties,

H. Brewster. He reports a returns from 3' countres, and from those reports and partial reports from the other counties it was stated there were 380,000 children in the Sabbath Schools of this State.

Brief but spirited speeches were made during the evening, and exercises by Mr. R. G. Pardee, of New-York; the Rev. Mr. Strieby, of Syracuse, and Mr. Ralph Welle, of New-York.

Mr. Pardee stated that according to the State Census of 1855, there were in this State 1,137,124 youths, between the area of 5 and 20 years, and consequently

tween the sges of 5 and 20 years, and consequently there were more than 700,000 children and youth still neglected in our State. Here is our work: can they be reached? There were, it was stated, 663,124 fami-lies in the State in 1855, and in three of the largest deminations alone-the Presbyterian, the Methodist and the Baptist report no less than 333,305 members. Now, said Mr. P., let every one of those members take the care of only two families, and then there could not be ound not a single neglected child or family in our

The forencon of Wednesday was devoted to hearing the reports of the County Secretaries throughout the State. The afternoon was occupied in hearing remarks

State. The afternoon was occupied in hearing remarks on the four following questions:

I has any benefit been derived by the Sabbath-Schools of this State from the holding of Sunday School Teachers Conventions and what has been secured by Gommy Conventions, and what is required to render them more disciplinated by the state, as disciplinated by the security of the state the benefits of substate Schools of the State the benefits of substate Schools of the State the benefits of qualifying Teachers for the Sabbath-School work, and where destitution exists, how can Teachers be best obtained from the unemployed talent of the Churches?

What are the responsibilities of Christian Parents as regards.

what are the responsibilities of Christian Parents as regards what are the responsibilities of Sabbath School instruc-

One of the lamp-post letter-boxes in Broadway was broken open on Wednesday night, and the contents abstracted. The hinge, which appears to be a small iron rod, was sawed off. We think that the adoption of the suggestion of putting drop-letter boxes on the the outside of the city rail-cars would in great measure do away with the necessity for the insecure lamp-post

NEW-YORK STATE TEMPERANCE SO-

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. SARATOGA SPA, Aug. 8, 1860. The meeting was called to order by Gen. Joseph Smi h of Ulster County, and the Rev. Mr. Cushing was appointed Secretary. The Rev. Dr. Lintner of Schebarie invoked the Divine blessing. The delegates then recorded their names, when Dr. Marsh of New-York red the report of the Executive Committee. Mr. McFlroy of Albany reported a small balance in the Treasury. Gen. Smith delivered his annual address, in which he alluded to the manufacture of poisonous iquors with great emphasis. He called upon the Society to renew its labors with increased energy; stated the objects of the organization; appealed to the political parties to nominate Temperance men for State offices; urged the Church to take a deeper interest in t'e cause of Temperance; rebuked those who professed Christianity and yet indorsed those who professed Christianity and yet indorsed the petitions of liquor-verdors; complimented the juvenile Societies that are pledged against the use of tobacco as well as rum; gave a deserved thrus at the drinking habits of the drinking legislators, who exposed themselves to further corruption by their drinking habits; spoke disparagingly of wine-drinking officials; advised no separate volution of comparison to promote the enterprise; but rate political organization to promote the enterprise

urged the nomination of men of temperate habits. Dr. Marsh read a letter from Neal Dow. The President

had received letters from the Hon. John Savage, Dr. Eatons Orville Clark, E. C. Delevan, W. H. Arm

Strong, J. N. Sterns, and others.

The afternoon session opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hoes of Ulster. Dr. Marsh then read a series of resolutions, denouncing poisonous liquors, ask-ing for prohibition, and demanding its incorporation into the organic law of the State; calling for the nonination of Temperance men, without forming a Temperance political party; appealing to clergymen to countenance the cause more fully, and asking the church to contribute to the cause; encouraging the formation of juvenile societies, and congratulating the friends of Temperance in England for their efforts to suppress intemperance. Billy J. Clark, James Mott, and Mr. Hecock, three venerable men who signed the pledge fifty-two years ago. Billy J. Clark, esq., made a telling speech. The Rev. Dr. Hawes of Hartford followed in a most interesting history of his experience as a Temperance man and preacher of Temperance. Ten years ago, there were seventy places where Ten years ago, there were seventy places where liquors were sold in Hartford; last Winter, there were 700 such places; but Temperance had a happier effect in the rural villages. Dr. Jewett followed, and said that Boston was never so drunken as now. He divided that Boston was never so drunken as now. He divided the liquor-sellers into three classes, and stated that the third clars, like No. 3 mackerel, were exceedingly mean, and this clars had been driven from the country into the City of Boston. Dr. Marsh said there are four millions of persons in this country who do not drik at all, and that, in proportion to the population, there is not as much intemperance as formerly, but that the poisenous nature of the liquors gave a sudden and startling development of drankenness. The Ray that the poleonous nature of the liquors gave a said startling development of drunkenness. The Mr. Styder of Jefferson Commissions. ard startling development of drunkenness. The Rev. Mr. Sryder of Jefferson County said that lager beer and domestic wines tended vastly to increase the evil of drunkenness. The Rev. Mr. Jackson of Maine next spoke to the resolutions before the Convention. The spoke to the resolutions before the Convention. The Rev. Mr. Crampton insisted that the people—the young men especially—were not educated properly in the di-rection of the pledge. The Rev. Mr. Newton of New-York referred to the prevalence of druckenness in the City of New-York. Mr. Sm th of Delaware made a few remarks. On motion of Gen. Smith, who left the chair for that purpose, the four old pioneers, whose names have been mentioned elsewhere, were elected norary members of the State Temperance Society. On notion of ex-Senator Ryder, the meeting ad-journed to meet again at 8 o'clock, to hear a Tem-perance sermon by the Rev. Mr. Seely of Albany. The Convention has been well attended. 6. W. B.

THE MASSACRES IN SYRIA.

LETTER FROM THE AMERICAN CONSUL TO DR. WAYLAND. From The Providence Journal, Aug. 8.

The following letter will be read with painful inter-

est. It was communicated to the Monthly Concert for Missions on Monday evening. The Rev. W. Douglas and Dr. E. M. Snow were appointed a Committee to cooperate with any other Committee that may be appointed here or elsewhere to devise means for the relief of these sufferers. Certainly they will not appeal in vain to the syn pathies of a Christian community. Mr.

vain to the syn pathies of a Christian community. Mr. Johnson is the American Coosell at Beyrout.

BYROUT, Syria, June 28, 1860.

You have doubtless heard of the horrible massacres that have just been perpetrated upon the poor Christians of Mount Lebanon by the Druses, aided in some cases by the Turkish soldiery.

A few facts may give you an adequate idea of the present state of things in Syria.

The American Mission stries have estimated the loss sustained by the Christians at 10.500, and that of the

The American Mission aries have estimated the loss sustained by the Christians at 10,500, and that of the Drusses about 1,200. The inhabitants of the Christian towns of Deir il Komr and Hasbeya were brusally slaughtered in celd blood, after a full surrender had been made. Thirty or forty convents had been plunsed burned, and the monks were put to death, some of the process of th whom were French. Nearly one hundred villages bave been burned, and the crops of the peasantry des-

Many churches have also been burned, among them the American Mission Chapel at Hasbeya and the school-houses at Deir il Komr.

These facts are enough to strike the civilized world with horror, but there is yet something to be told. It is believed that not less than 60,000 Christians are

now homelers a. d starving and have no other hope for subsistence than the sharity of the Christian world. More than 5,000 fugitives have been supported by More than 5,000 fugitives have been supported by the Consuls, missionaries, merchants, and convents of Beyrout; but this is only a temporary arrangement. Something must be done for the starving, homsless thousands who are now hiding in caves and other secret places until peace shall be declared.

Beyrout is no longer a place of safety for Christians. Modlem fanaticism is now fully aroused, and the Turkish Government has found it necessary to station a plateon of soldiers in every Consul's house for their protection. Thousands of the Christian refugees, and

ish Government has found it necessary to station a plateon of soldiers in every Consul's house for their protection. Thousands of the Christian refugees, and large numbers of the native residents, have fled the country. Indeed, the land is full of misery and deepest

American missionaries, aided by the guards from the

American missionaries, aided by the guards from the American Consulate, have brought away many poor, besitged, and persecuted Christians, whose lives have been thus preserved; and the English vessels of war have picked up about 2,000 fugitives many wounded wenen and children, who had ecaped to the sea const—snd there is still work for them to do.

What can be done in these United States for these famishing widows and orphans? I will say nothing now of vengeance, for the European Powers will no dcubt exact justice for this great crime; but humanity calls upon me not only to distribute bread to the crowds around my house, but to present their cause to my countrymen, and to arouse their sympathics in behalf of this persecuted people.

f this persecuted people.

The King of Greece has sent a sum of money for their present relief, and efforts are being made else-where to collect money for that object. America sent food to Ireland and Greece, and will not something be

done for the Christians in Syria?

You will doubtless see full accounts of this bloody

I send you a leaf from an old Samaritan copy of the Pentateuch. I think you will find it to be from Deuterchomy xiii 3. There are about 40 male survivors of this singular people at Nablous, the ancient Shechem where I obtained the inclosed. The High Priest is Venerable old man, very courteous and agreeable. This leaf is thought to be very old, and may be worthy of a place in your cabinet. J. Augustus Johnson. place in your cabinet.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF MASSACHU-SETTS.

From an Occasional Correspondent. Boston, Aug. 3, 1860.

The resignation of Chief-Justice Shaw, after having been at the head of our judiciary for thirty years, though for some time expected, on account of his advanced age, is a marked event, and has caused a sensat on. He was appointed from the bar in 1830, The veteran jurist, Judge Wilde, would probably have received the appointment, had it not been neces eary to raise him over the heads of his older associates. This seems rather a mistaken delicacy-for why should t burt the feelings of a Judge to have one from his own ranks placed over him, more than one from the lower rank of the bar? Lemuel Shaw has made a great Judge, and now retires with a well-earned fame. He has showed not only a ready insight, but an inde fatigable perseverance and patience of study. He seemed to have an insatiable appetite for acquirement, seemed to have an insatiable appetite for acquirement, not only of legal points and precedents, but the facts of each particular case, which he studied into more profusely than the lawyers who presented them. He had an immense development of common sense, and power of giving the law a new shape to adapt it to the altered circumstances of a new and progressive country. Though with great breadth of view, he wanted the scientific precision which distinguished his associate Wilde. The tendency of his mind was to confuse the dividing lines between law and equity. The tendency of his administration of justice has been, therefore, to do away with legal exactness and systematic

symmetry. In one of his opinions he speaks of precesymmetry. In one of his opinions he speaks of precedents as only applicable to precisely the same posture of facts, which can no more occur again that two blades of grass can be found alike. Therefore the law has become still more "gloriously uncertain," and, as Judge Wilde used to say, no one can tell what it is who has not seen the hast newspaper. This departure from scientific exactness, however, too much characterizes modern jurisprudeake everywhere. In some applications of common sense to law, Judge Shaw conferred a creat benefit upon our legal system. For instance, he laid down admirably the principles of the relative rights of all men to the use of common property, such as ways, water, and air; and pointed out the mode of determining how one man's rights were limited by another's. Some admirable opinions of his relative to water courses, the right to take ice were limited by another's. Some admirable opinions of his relative to water courses, the right to take ice from pool. which mas lately become so important, and, still more recently, to horse railroads, will stand as enduring memorials of his faine. We cannot say as much of some of his other decisions. When he allowed his Court to be surrounded with chaine, and so brusquely repelled the application for a habeas corpus in the Burns fugitive-slave case, we think he failed to vindicate the dignity of the Court; and whatever we may say of the decision, which he took so little time to come to in that case, it must be admitted that the counsel for a poor, pasting fugitive, might have been, and ought to have been, more gently treated. Great allowance is to be made on account of the countenance given to that law by Daniel Webster, who was always held in great regard by Chief Justice Shaw. tenance given to that law by Daniel Webster, who was always held in great regard by Chief Justice Shaw. We think the Chief Justice has doze much to retrieve his reputation on this head, by the noble as well as very accurate and conclusive opinion which he lately rendered in the case of the witness Sanborn, seizad by a person unwarrantably deputised by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Sena e. The Chief Justice also showed himself, a few years since, very kindly to the Temperance canse, when a case came up involving the lawfulness of destroying liquor establishments as unisances under the statute. He gave the statute the herefit of a doubt as to its constitutionality, and susbenefit of a doubt as to its constitutionality, and sus-tained it. The decision was reversed by the full bench

of Judges, and it is one of the very few in which the Chief Justice has not been sustained by them. Shaw and Parsons must be regarded as the chief lights of the Massachusetts bench. The latter differs lights of the Massachusetts bench. The latter differs from the former in his scientific precision, but they had a similarity in judicial manners. Choate was once exasperated to say of Chief-Justice Shaw, he is no lawyer, but a great gentleman, an antithesis so striking that it cannot be forgotten. And I have heard Judge Wilde relate of Chief-Justice Parsons, that he was so unpopular at Nisi Prins that on one occasion, when the Sathelk har secertained he was about to hold Court in Boston, they had a meeting and chose a committee who waited upon him, and expressed to him that, while the bar admird him as a great judge, they would take it as a favor mired him as a great judge, they would take it as a favor if he would send an associate to hold the proposed court And their request was granted.

Of course rumor is very busy to anticipate the Governor in appointing a new Chief Justice. If Judge Fletcher bad continued upon the bench, he would have been likely to be appointed. Judge Hoar is nobly qualified, not only by his rare perception and devotion to been likely to be appointed. Judge Hoar is nobly quan-fied, not only by his rare perception and devotion to law as a science, but by his high tone of moral senti-ment. Perhaps he is too young. We think Judge Bigelow would be the best appointment under all cir-cumstances. He has had much experience, and is just the right age, and many years of great usefulness might be anticipated from him. He would infuse new might be anticipated from him. He would infuze new vigor into the bench, and greatly facilitate the dispatch of business. He has been very popular as a Judge, and has been distinguished by a rare combination of deliberation with dispatch. His manner is admirable—surviter in modo, fortiter in re. Like Judge Wilde, he has been noted for giving every the beautiful and provided and not allowing the older and lawyer his exact due, and not allowing the older and better established to put themselves forward and gain his notice at the expense of the younger. Though mild, he is determined, and has effectually put down one or two roughs, who have built up their reputation one or two roughs, we have an an artificial among the hot polloi by bluster and swagger. Judge Bigelow, in his elevation upon the bench, has not forgotten that he was once a practitioner, and has a fellow feeling for the Bar, which adds to his popularity.

But this matter must be settled by Gov. Banks, whose administration, while it has done much to reduce the control of the properties o

public expenditures, which are becoming profligate in our days, has still been marked by some weak appoint ments as well as some good ones.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE. To-day the steam sloop Brooklyn is to leave New-

York with the Chiri qui Commission. We should not be surprised, however, that she was detained till next week, as she has some preparations to complete as yet. For some cause or other desertions from the United States Navy continue to be reported daily. We have before alluded to the desertions from the United States ships Latcaster, Cyane, and Water Witch. Additional news states that sailors and marines are leaving without authority, the Congress, of the Brazil Squadron. The Iroquis is in the Mediterranean, and two other vessels of the African Squadron. A few hands have also gone from the Brooklyn, the Wyandotte, and the Crusader. Official advices from the troops (800 strong) that left for New-Mexico on the 18th of July, say that nearly 100 men have already run away. Letters from several posts and landmarks indicate, though on a small scale.

imilar dissatisfaction among the soldiers. A detachment of U. S. Dragoons from Albany, recently recruited there, arrived in this city yesterday evening. They will, this morning, be reënforced by a com the rendezvous here, and will leave immediately for Carlisle, Pa, to be drilled and equipped in time for the next batt lion going West.

The U. S. corvette Jamestown is to be taken it hand at once and prepared for active squadron duty. She is at Philadelphia, where operations will be imme diately commenced on her. The Jamestown is a firstclass sailing sloop-of war, 985 tuns burden. She will have on board 22 guns, and about 300 men. The station to which she is to go has not been named.

The new commandant of the Gosport Navy Yard, Commodore McCauley, vice Bell, reported for duty or

The U. S. steamer Bibb returned to this port yester day from the coast of Labrador, where she has been with a scientific party of astronomers who went to observe the eclipse of the sun. The Bibb left here a few weeks ago and has had a pleasant cruise. She came up to the Navy Yard early yesterday morning; and awaits orders to go to sea again.

The Navy Department having received the report of the Wabash Survey, have decided to put that vessel in trim for "service orders." Accordingly workmen have been detailed for her, and will go on board soon. This ship's preparation will afford considerable employment during the Fall.

Companies A., L, and D, 2d Infantry, arrived at Fort Abercrombie after a march of 19 days from Fort

There are at present four companies of United States troops encamped at Fort Leavenworth, K. T.

CITY ITEMS. SECOND TRIAL OF MUELLER'S FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

In accordance with the order of the underwriters the second trial of Mueller's Fire Extinguisher was made Thursday under the superintendence of Capt. W. W. Story Inspector for the Board. The experiments were made on an old frame house on the farm of Mr. Perry, engineer of the Board, four miles from Williamsburgh, with the following result. The first test was with rosin an article unexting debable by water. This substance was placed in an iron dish and fired, and from the intense heat generated by the burning rosin, the dish became almost red-hot. The compound was twice applied when the flames were subdued; but en allowing it to remain open, the air coming in contact with the heated dish caused the rosin to ignite. This trial was considered satisfactory, as rosin in storehouses is confined in barrels and not in heated iron tanks. The second trial, in consequence of the satisfac tory results of the first, Capt. Story determined should be more severe. Rosin, with half gallon of turpentiue and half gallon of alcohol were mixed. These inflammatory fluids thus mixed equaled camphene in the intensity of heat which they generated. When the match was applied they bursted forth with a very loud noise half filling the room with flames.

Ten pounds of the compound were thrown in, and in fifteen minutes the door was opened and all fire found extinct. The dish with its boiling contents was then taken in the open air and a match applied. Once more the fluids blazed up, proving that the fire had been extinguished by the compound. These trials were made by the special request of several distillers of rosin, camphene, and burning fluids, as the insurance on such factories varies from 10 to 14 per cent. The third test was with loose cotton piled on an old pine

board and two Sarrels; the match was then applied, Fifteen pounds of compound were then thrown in, and the windows and door closed for an hour and a half, during which time guests ourtook of a collation. The door was then opened and the cotton dragged forth, mest of which was found extinguished, but some embers remaining on the board, the cotton again ignited. This was the last experiment of the day, but in consequence of the room not belog as tight as the vessel, there being in the spartment three doors and two windows through which the gas escaped, the trial was not considered a fair test with regard to cotton. Capt. Story advises the sotton trial to be made in an iron tank or hold of a vescel, when the test will be thorough and conclusive. The trial we understand, will be shortly made, as the extinguishment of fire on board cotton ships is of the utmost importance to the underwriters, their loss last Winter by the burning of cotton ships amounting to

During the several trials, white enameled cards and paper were thrown into the room. After the experiments had ceased, they were examined, and found not at all soiled. This test of the cards and paper was made by the inventors to prove that the contents of a parlor, picture-gallery, or library, would not be injured by the application of the compound, thus saving from the destruction of fire and water collections that no insurance can redeem.

mainly of New York Morning Paper Printers, will leave to-day at 1 p. m., from the fost of Pike street, E. R., on their Second Annual Excursion. They have chartered and provisioned for a fifteen days' cruise the sloop yacht Naugatuck, which, in sailing qualities and general appearance, will compare favorably with some of the vessels of the Yacht Squadron. Their contemplaced route includes Boston, Plymouth Rock, Nahant, New-Bedford, Newport, Rock Island, New-London, and New-Haven-making Boston their first port after leaving this city. The trip of the Club last season was one of unalloyed enjoyment, and they anticipate as pleasant a cruise this year. The officers and members of the Club are:

Officer.—Commodore, S. T. Selleck; Vice-Commodore, H. Evans, Tressurer Thos. J. Walsh; Secretary, D. W. Flynn; Steward, W. L. Stubbs: Assistant Steward James MonRon.

Members.—James F. Horan, George E. McMullen, Thomas E. Fish, Henry A. Prince Gilbert Gray, Sol. Hodges, S. Bailey, R. S. Hill, and W. H. Ingersoll.

"BLOWN" and "STUFFED" MEAT .- The City Inspector has given notice that all who offer meat that is technically known as "stuffed" or "blown"—of which an immence quantity is disposed of in the city, particularly in Washington Market -will be arrested and fined. At this time of year, when so much young meat, such as lamb and veal, is coming into market, peo ple cannot be too careful in their purchases. When meat is "blown" it is stuffed with fat, and is best distinguished by taking out the fat, when the meat has a flabby, bloated appearance, and a blistered look upon

BOARD OF POLICE MAGISTRATES.-The Board of Magistrates met in the Court-room of the Special Sessions last evening. The principal business was a report presented by Justice Welsh, from the Committee on Laws and Ordinances, relative to a request of the Warden of the Pennitentiary, that persons who are repeatedly brought before them for intoxication should be sent as vagrants to Blackwell's Island, instead of being fined or committed to the City Prisons for ten days, in default of paying the fine. This request of the Warden met with the approval of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, and as soon as received it was referred by the Board to the above Committee, who reported that they could not convict any person for vagrancy unless such habitual drunkard was without any visible means of support, or unless he neglected to provide for the support of his family, and was complained of on that ac count by them.

They say that the magistrate has no means of knowing whether those drunkards have any visible means of support; that such information should be supplied to them by the police authorities, by whom they are continually arrested, and who must know their circumstances, and by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, under whose charge they may have been imprisoned. The instices cannot either make a law or take action upon facts not brought in evidence before them. A person convicted of drunkenness is fined, or, in default, committed for ten days to the City Prison. The Warden has power to receive the fine and discharge the prisoner, and the justice cannot tell whether the prisoner has means or is a vagrant. For a magistrate to act on suspicion without proof would be an unwarrantable stretch of power, for ich he would be civilly liable.

The report went on to say that it is to be hoped that the Legislature will remedy the defects in the law, so as to make the record of previous convictions for intoxication prima facie evidence of vagrancy, so as to throw the onus of disproving it on the prisoner; unless this is done, or the police, the warden, or Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, supply the proof, it will be impossible to punish as vagrants those habitual drunkards who are repeatedly arraigned for intexication.

It is now generally conceded that the Long Branch murder was a stupid hoax, perpetrated by some of the hotel servants.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS .- At the meeting of this Board yesterday afternoon, Daniel Sheenan of the Twenty-first Ward was dismissed from the force for having failed to report himself for duty upon the expiration of a leave of absence. Several policemen were fined from one to five days pay for dereliction of duty and violation of the rules of the Depa tment.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—At a special meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, held yesterday morning, at the office of one of the members of the Board, in Wall street, it was resolved to abolish nominally the office of Vice-President, and to merge in one office that heretofore known as Vice-President and that of Secretary. The duties heretofore devolving upon the late Capt. Crabtree, as Vice-President, will now be looked after by Mr. Bernard Casserley, the Secretary to the Board. Mr. Wheeler, the Treasurer. will attend to the Castle Garden matters. By this arrangement the Department will effect a saving of \$4,000 a year. The salary of Mr. Casserley has been raised to \$2,000 a year, and Mr. Wheeler's salary has been fixed at a like amount.

THE MILITIA AND THE ITALIAN FUND .- Company F, Washington Rifles, Capt. Lute, Eleventh Regiment, while on an excursion recently, collected the sum of \$35 as a contribution to the Garibaldi fund. which amounts now to about \$210. At a meeting of geveral German companies and civic organizations, recently, it was proposed to raise a collection, the proceeds to be placed at the disposal of the committee ap pointed at a mass meeting recently held, to collect subscriptions and send them to Sicily for the use of Gari-

The 10th Annual Festival of the New-York Turnverein will take place at Elm Park, on Monday, the

LAUNCH OF A NEW STEAMER.-A new steamer for Sandford's Outside Line, plying between this city and Philadelphia, will be launched from the yard of her builder, John Englis, foot of Tenth street, East River, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. She is 230 feet long, 51 feet beam (over all), and 13 feet in depth. She is copper-fastened, and built of the best white oak and is furnished with Ingersoll's metallic life-boat. Her engines will be put in by the Morgan Iron Works. This will be the fourth steamer added to Sanford's popular line.

AID FOR THE POPE.—The contribution in aid of the Holy Father at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West Sixteenth street, in this city, amounted to the

very large sum of \$6,344. St. Stophen's, in Twomby-eighth street, contributed \$2,000 for the rame purpose (Freeman's Journal, Aug. II. DEATH FROM MALPRACTICE-CORONER'S INQUEST The inquest on the body of Robert Foster, a child four days old, who is alleged to have died from maleractice on the part of the attending physician, Dr. Macdonald Allen, of No. 447 Grand street, was you terday concluded by Coroner Gamble. The evide shows that when the doctor was called to see the child he prescribed two grains of opium, a portion of which only was given, but which threw the child into convulsions, resulting in death. The substance of the testimeny was as follows:

cian, but subsequently Dr. Allen came to bis house and stated that in the absence of Dr. Burks from the city, he had been deputed to attend bis patients; on the occasion of Dr. A.'s second visit Mrs. For er told him that the infrant was laboring under sattack of diarrhes, when he wrote a prescription of powders, one of which was to be given at might, and in case it fested to afford relief, another was to be administered in the morning; the prescription was made up at Dr. Powell's drug store, in avenue A but the clerk remarked that it was too strong a dose for a child, two grains of opium forming a part of it; he told the clerk not to make itso strong, when the laster-replied it was not his business but, that of the doctor who wrote the prescription; on taking the medicine home, only one half of one of the powders was given to the child, and if minutes affer it had been administered the infant was thrown into convolutions in which it continued to infant was thrown that convolutions in which it continued to infant was thrown that convolutions in which it continued to infant was thrown that convolutions in which it continued to infant was through the that the child by the prescription should and that wrong medicine had been given it, adding that either he or the druggist had made a mistake; the prescription shown was the one that he wrote, and the medicine that which he procured from the druggist; the did not believe that the child swallowed more that he wrote, and the medicine that which he procured from the druggist; the did not believe that the child swallowed more that he wrote, and the medicine that which he procured from the drug sit; it do not be not and a convolution to Dr. Allen, he said he would give it some simple medicine to relieve it; when the medicine had been given it, a said he would was given in a teaspoon, but a part of it is not we the medicine had been down the cerures of the child's mouth; she thought, however, he swallowed the whole of it as she put that which ran out been said; soon afterwa

THE AGATE CLUB.-This Association, composed

remainder of witness a sensitive of the previously on Monday I prescribed the preacription shown, and the next day I was called by Mr. Foster who stated that the child was in convolutions; I prescribed the prescription shown, and the next day I was called by Mr. Forter, who stated that the child was in convulsions; I went home with him, when he remarked that the druggist who had made up the prescription had said it was very strong for a mirant; I prescribed two grains of orders in four powders. I did not intend to give opium at all, but intended to give rhubard; I have had considerable trouble of late in my family, and my mind was somewhat discomposed in consequence; I had an adult patient uniform from dysentery, and I must have been thrinking of he medicine for him when I prescribed for the child, the does would have been proper for an adult.

Raiph Kerbhaw, deposed—I reside at No. 163 avenue A, and me empleyed in Dr. Powell's drug store at that place; I have been three years in the business, and have attended two courses of lectures at the Thirtheenth-street Medical College; I put up the prescription shown, but supposed, as it was intended for a child, that it would have been subdivided into smaller powders. Wooster, Brech, Jr., M. D., deposed that he had made a postmortem examination of the body, and found the various graens in a normal condition, with the exception of the stomach; that or gan was reddened about the smaller curvature; from the history of the case and appearance of the body he was of opition that death may have been caused by an overdoes of opium.

After a short time passed in deliberation the jury returned the following verdict: "That deceased came to

turned the following verdict: "That deceased came to his death from convulsious produced by an over-dose of opium, administered by Dr. Macdonald Allen. The jury believe the physician was guilty of gross carelessness, and we further censure the drugg'st for not warning the father of the danger of administering so large a dose of opium to so young a child." After the rendering of the verdict Coroner Gamble approunced that he should hold Dr. Allen in the sum of

\$500 to answer before the Grand Jury. The doctor was then examined in the prescribed manner. He stated that he was a native of Scotland, 25 years of age, and a physician by occupation. In relation to the charge against him he replied.

charge against him he replied.

"My mind was very much troubled when I ordered the medicine. Although I very much recret having administered opium instead of thubarb, I do not think that the death of the child was occasioned by the opium it took on account of the small quantity it smallewed and the lough of time (16 hours) that elapsed before it died. The mother states that only one third of a powder was given which reduces the does to 1-6th of a grain, and the father states that one half of that quantity was lost in administering it." The doctor subsequently obtained bail and was re

leased from custody. KILLED BY A FALL.—On Theaday last, Patrick Reily, and IS years, was assisting to remove goods from the steam elevator attached to the store No. 43 Broadway, when the rope broke and the platform fell with him with fightful velocity from the 4th stery to the ground floor. Reflly was so injured by the concussion that death subsequently ensued. Coroner Jook man held an inquest on the body systenday, when a verification are the store of sufficient strength for the required purpose, and consured the machinist for not supplying a better one, and properly securing it.

KILLED BY LIGHTSING.—A few days since, during a storm, a young man named Enoch Knapp, son of Mr. A. Knapp of Flabkill, was struck by lightning and killed. He and his brother were plawing corn, when a shower came on. Enoch seat his smaller brother to the house, and took shelter himself under as apple-tire. Not returning home, a search was instituted, which resulted in finding his lifeties holy lying at the foot of the tree. The lightning had evidently hit him on the top of the head and instantly killed him. The unfortunate youth was eighteen years old on that day.

RIOT IN A RUM SHOP .- On Thursday night, Francis RIOT IN A RUM SHOP.—On Thursday bight, Francis Gordon harkeeper in Michael Flood's rum mill, No. 73 Wash-ington street, was assaulted, cut and besten with decanters, tumblers, pitchers, &c., by a gang of playful rowdies, who en-tered the place for that purpose. Officers Curry and Brown of the Nhith Precinct appeared while the riot was at its hight, and arrested the ringlesder. Nat. Ganbould, Frank McDounell, and Patrick Noonan. Ganbould, during the row, received a cut on the right hand, that will probably restrict him in the use of that rictous member for some time to come. Justice Connolly de-tained the prisoners for examination. SUICIDE BY OPIUM.-Catharine Brown of No. 651

SUICIDE BY OPTUM.—Catharine Brown of No. 551.
Water street committed suicide on Thursday night by taking
ortum. She had recently had a quarrel with her mother, and
about 7 o'clock in the evening told a friend that she had taken the
poison, and would be dead in a few hours. As she had frequently
threatened self-destruction, no attention was paid to her statement. A few hours later she was discovered riging in the yard,
and suffering great pain. A physician was instantly summoned,
but she was then beyond relief. Coroner Jackwan held as ioquest on the body, resulting in a verdict of "Suicide." The deceased was a native of Scotland, 32 years of age. GROUND AND LOFTY TUMBLING .- A boss meson

GROUND AND LOVY
named Wan P. Tyson, while superintending the erection of a
new building at the corner of Fifty fourth atreet and Niu is avene, fell from the fourth story to the pavement. Fortunately, in
his rapid descent to terra firms, he leaded upon the head of JasCarroll, thereby breaking his own fall and knocking James down.
Neither of them was seriously injured.

SUN STROKE.—An Irish laborer, named John Mo-Reen, aged 45 years, of No. 539 Third avenue, died from the effects of a sun stroke. He was digging a cellar at the corner of Third avenue and Thirty eighth street, on Thursday afteraoor, when he was prostrated, and survived the stroke but a few hours. STEALING FROM A TILL.—A young thief named John McCabe, 14 years of age, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing \$100 from the till of Jacob Sperle, No. 542 Eighth avenne. The proprietor of the store saw the lad sneak into the place, and caught him in the act of taking the money.

STEALING BEEF, -A Dutchman named Jacob Heine

STEALING BEEF.—A Dulchman named Jacob Heine was restored y committed for examination by Justice Steers, on the charge of stealing twelve head of beef cattle from a drover named Wm. J. Dudley. The cattle, which were valued at \$584, were all recovered, except one.

[Advertisement.]

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know exactly what you are, your capabilities and your faults, go to Fowler & Walls's, No. 308 Broadway, and have your true character written out in full.